Ohio Penitentiary.

"The murder of Express Messenger

"What makes you make that assertion?"

ergies of the detectives to overtake them.

certain death under such circumstances.

I have known a number of cases where

criminals took the chances of terms in the

penitentiary rather than kill the man they

were trying to rob. That is especially the

case where two or more men are engaged

"Under such circumstances they are all

"For the reason that there is always

more or less danger of being given away

among thieves," but I know that is all rot.

There is no honor among them as a rule.

and the other thing is the exception. There

is always danger of a quarrel between men

and then you never know what will follow.

As a rule there is no danger of a thief giv-

ing his pal away to the police for they are

common enemies, but matters of that kind

can be given away by other methods.

Anonymous letters are things frequently

used by that class of men and where in-

pays the penalty sooner or later. I have

known some cases where another crime

Under such circumstances the man killed

had no friends who would care to recognize

trouble always comes in when the friends

keep urging the police on. I do not believe

that the crime under consideration was

committed by professionals in that line of

him and the case is soon forgotten.

by pals. You may talk about "honor

equally guilty, why should they be more

inquired a Dispatch representative.

harvest of valuables."

careful at that time?"

Columbus Dispatch (Sunday morning.)

HIBBEN, HOLLWEG & CO. NATIONAL PAY ROLL bed. I went to the train next morning, after placing the package in the express of-fice, and came to the city."

Dry Goods and Notions

Fall lines of Dress Goods, Prints, Blankets, Flannels, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, fancy knit Woolens open for inspection and ready for immediate shipment.

killed himself. The tragedy occurred at 10

c'clock this morning while the two men,

with others, were sitting in front of J. B

Goodpaster's bank on Main street. Good-

paster and Connor were under twenty-three

years old and well connected. They were

room-mates, and had been considered the

TWO SPEECHES IN KANSAS.

Mr. Bryan Will Make Them During

the Campaign-Simpson's Plan.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 12.-George Locke,

chairman of the Democratic State execu-

tive committee, said to-day: "Bryan will

make one, and perhaps two speeches in

Ex-Representative Jerry Simpson has

made the novel suggestion to the fusion

state central committee that women inter-

ested in fusion success in the coming cam-

paign shall give entertainments, such as

lawn parties, in various sections, and while

upon them the necessity of voting for fu-sion. "I do not think," said Mr. Simpson,

"that women should take the stump and

Mr. Bryan Had a Quiet Day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.-William J. Bryan

spent the day very quietly. In the morn-

nounced beforehand, so that the congrega-

was recognized, however, and was greeted

by a number of people after the sermon

After church Mr. Bryan drove to the Chi-

cago Beach Hotel, where he took lunch

with Senator and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs.

Wheeler. The afternoon was devoted to

rest and some necessary letter-writing, Mr.

Bryan probably will leave for Lincoln

Web Davis Will Be There.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 12.-Kansas Popu-

lists and Democrats are combining to make

the Bryan Populist notification at Topeka

on Aug. 23 one of the biggest political

events that has ever taken place in Kansas.

Besides the Hon. Thomas M. Patterson,

is stated that Webster Davis and Gen. J.

inee for Governor, predicts that forty thous-

Dubois Will Be Senator.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.-Senator Heltfeld and

ex-Senator Dubois, of Idaho, left for their

homes to-night. Their conference with the

have a tentative agreement by which the

State officers are to be divided between the

Populists and the Democrats, and the

OBITUARY.

Wife of a Mexican Cabinet Officer, or

a Pennsylvania Train.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.-Mme. Elsie L

Camacho, wife of the minister of railroads

of Mexico, died suddenly this afternoon on

a Pennsylvania Railroad train as it was

leaving Newark, en route for Jersey City.

Mme. Camacho left Washington on the

and a man servant. They were on the train

Just after passing Elizabeth Mme. Cam-

acho complained of being ill. A physician

on board the train attended her and found

her suffering from an attack of acute heart

failure. A bed was made up in the sleep-

ing coach and she was removed to it. She

did not revive, despite the physician's ef-

forts, and died as the train passed Newark.

The body was taken to a morgue in Jersey

City. The Mexican consul in this city was

notified and word telegraphed to the Mexi-

Neither of Mme. Camacho's attendants

could speak English, and were unable to

give any information until an interpreter

was twenty-seven years old. She had come

north on the advice of her physician to

avoid the intense heat in Mexico, and had

the last few days. She was bound further

northward in search of a lower tempera-

Robert Kingston Scott.

Scott, twice civil Governor of South Caro-

lina, died at his home in Napoleon to-night.

He was stricken with apoplexy a year ago,

but had apparently recovered. He entered

the war of the rebellion in 1861 as a lieuten-

ant colonel, and was discharged as a major

general. He was appointed military and

twice chosen civil Governor of South Caro-

lina. He comes of a family famed for deeds

of valor in war and distinguished for

Dwight L. Bill, Railroader.

L. Bill, aged sixty-one, died here to-day

at the residence of his brother, Dr. C. H

Bill, after a long illness. Deceased was

for many years emigrant agent of the Chi-

cago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and

established many colonies in the West and

Southwest. He left a widow and three

Franz Betz, Wagnerian Singer.

known Wagnerian singer, died in Berlin to-

MAIN BUILDING BURNED.

Holbrook College, at Knoxville, Suf-

fers a Severe Loss.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12.-The main

building of Holbrook College, at Fountain

City, a suburb of Knoxville, burned to-day,

the loss being \$45,000. There was \$13,100 in-

surance. The building will be reconstruct-

ed at once. Holbrook College recently

passed from the Fountain City Land Com-

pany to the Baptists of this section, who

Big Fire at Glens Falls.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 12 .- A fire

here early this morning caused a loss of

over \$100,000. Among the property destroyed

or damaged were the Glens Falls Electric

and Gas Plant; the collar, cuff and shirt

factories of A. S. Rugge, Heffron & Sin-clair and D. L. Robertson & Company; the

Park Hotel, Central House and McGregor Park Music Hall.

Johnson's Tailor Shop Scorched.

GREENVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12.-Early

this morning fire broke out in a building

adjoining the old tailor shop of President

Andrew Johnson. The historical build-

ing was saved from destruction with dif-

will open it this fall, despite the fire.

BERLIN, Aug. 12 .- Franz Betz, the weft-

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 12 .- Dwight

statesmanship and genius.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 12.-Robert Kingston

really during the great heat of

was obtained. They said their mistress

due at Jersey City at 6:30.

can legation at Washington.

senting the Silver Republican element.

officers of the national committee

and Kansans will come to the meeting.

Weaver will address the crowds. John

Briedenthal, Populist-Democratic nom-

who will make the notification speech.

Wednesday or Thursday.

Charles A. Towne and Gen. Joseph

at Topeka and the other here."

best of friends.

Lowest prices always a certainty.

INVALID'S RUBBER GOODS. Air Beds, Pillow and Chair Cushions, Hospital Rings, Urinais, Bed Pans, Fountain and Bulb Syringes, Hot Water Bottles. Stomach Tubes and Shower Baths. Bath Cabinets.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., -- SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS--24 and 226 S. Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind

\$1,500,000 FOR A BRIDE

B. LEEDS, THE TIN KING, MAKES A COSTLY INVESTMENT.

He Is Said to Have Given First Wif \$1,000,000 for a Divorce, and His New Love a Gift of \$500,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.-The Chronicle says: The gift of William Bateman Leeds, formerly of Chicago, of a magnificent string of entertaining the men in social ways, press jeweled presents to his bride in Cleveland was not the most costly part of his second marriage. To obtain freedom from his former wife to marry Nannie May Stewart he is said to have given Jeannette Irene Leeds \$1,000,000 in bonds and stock. The former Mrs. Leeds knew that her husband was engaged to the dashing divorces of Cleveland, ing he attended the Emmanuel Baptist but to his entreaties that he be freed from the vows he assumed seventeen years ago tion was no larger than usual. Mr. Bryan in a little Indiana town the first Mrs. Leeds replied with a sneer and a smile.

He threatened to go into court himself for a divorce, and Mrs. Leeds smiled and said "go," but he did not go. For five years he had not lived with his wife. Why they separated is a secret that both have kept. Friends guessed at it, but Mrs. Leeds said nothing. She was absorbed in the education of her boy, Rudolph, now fourteen years old. Leeds began an upward career in finance and the speculative world. He got on top in the tin-plate industry and controlled a number of the steel plants that were absorbed by the tin-plate combine, and became chairman of the executive committee of the pool. He was all business until he met Nannie May Stewart, the divorced wife of George E. Worthington, of Cleveland. The woman is twenty-three, and was married when she was sixteen.

The first Mrs. Leeds was approached by her husband a month ago and asked to name a cash consideration to release him from the bonds of matrimony. She said, the story goes, \$1,000,000 was not too much for a man to pay who wanted to marry a woman half his age. Leeds seemed to think his second love was rated at a high figure. He tried to "bear" the price. Mrs. Leeds first declined to go into the dickering business. The young divorcee of Cleveland was growing impatient and threatened to drop her wooer if he did not make haste to wed her before the yachting season was over. The yacht was bought, a trip to Europe planned, the bridal presents ordered, and yet the old marriage was not dissolved. The daring speculator, the chief of the tin-plate barons, it is alleged, sent \$1,000,000 to his former wife, who was living at the Virginia Hotel, waiting for the acceptance that she knew would come 'The day after the transfer of all the bonds and stocks had been made she sought George A. Trude and told him she wanted a divorce

"What about the alimony?" inquired the attorney, as he started to set down a memorandum of the points involved in the

"That matter has all been settled," she replied. "All I want of you is to get me a divorce. Mr. Leeds wants it quick, and you cannot proceed too rapidly. A fairer and a younger woman is waiting for him." Aug. 1 at 11 o'clock in the morning the till for divorce was filed. Fifteen minutes later Judge Bishop listened to the testimony of a middle-aged woman, quietly dressed. She said her husband had deserted her five years ago. She knew of no cause for his conduct.

featured woman before him was the wife of a trust magnate, and he looked upon the case as an ordinary one. The usual denial had been filed by Leeds's attorney, but no defense was made in court. Half an hour after the filing of the bill the decree was granted. That evening Mrs. Leeds, the first, left Chicago for the East. She is going to Europe with her boy. Leeds and his Cleveland bride are due in Paris in October. The former wife will be there and she is curious

Leeds bought his newer wife a pearl necke that excess the famous string that Mrs. Jack Gardiner wears. He presented her with paintings valued at \$100,000. Her own portrait from the brush of a European artist cost \$18,000. The buttons on her yachting suit are diamond-studded. Her winter coat is ermine. The tin king bought her a yacht.

His total expeditures on his bride were \$500,000. The marriage cost him \$1,500,000. according to the figures given out. His friends say he is worth \$5,000,000. For two years Leeds lived in Chicago. He was regarded as a bachelor. A few acquaintances knew his history and wondered why his wife did not share his success and his fortune. She lived in seclusion in Indiana, in the town where she met him when he was poor and obscure. Some say that it was the plainness of his first wife that kept her in the background. His second wife is not plain and will shine in the front row of trust magnates' wives in New York. His first wife started him on his business career and her price for his freedom shows that she has not lost any of her commercial

KILLED HIS ROOM-MATE.

Kentuckian Then Shot Himself-Had Quareled About a Fight.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12.-After coming to blows with Levi Goodpaster over a discussion of a fight he had had a month ago with another man, Edward Connor shot and killed Goodpaster. With his last breath Goodpaster said: "Edgar, you have killed me; lay me down and let me Tell all the boys good-bye.'

Hearing these words Connor shot and

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

DYAL BARING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The Net Increase Over the Preceding Session Is a Trifle More Than

FEWER CONTRACTS AUTHORIZED

SAVING ON THIS ACCOUNT NEARLY NISETEEN MILLIONS.

Detailed Statement-The New Offices and Increase in Salaries of Those

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 .- The volume of appropriations, new offices, etc., required 150 869 88 The details by bills, are as fol-

150,852.88. The details by bills,	are as ron-
lows:	
Agricultural	\$4,023,500.00
Army	114,220,095.55
Diplomatic	1,771,168.76
District of Columbia	7,577,369.31
Fortifications	7,383,628.00
Indian	8,197,989.24
Legislative	24,175,652.53
Military Academy	674,306.57
Naval	65,140,916.67
Pension	145,245,230.00
Postoffice	113,658,238.75
River and harbor	560,000.00
Sundry civil	65,319,915,45
Deficiency appropriation	15,688,330.61
Miscellaneous appropriations	3,802,301.34
Permanent appropriations	132,712,220.00

Grand total.....\$710,150,862.88 In addition to the specific appropriations made, contracts are authorized to be entered into for increase of the naval establishment and for various public works throughout the country, requiring future appropriations by Congress, in the aggregate sum of \$58,440,374. These contracts cover two new battleships, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers and five submarine torpedo boats to cost, including armor and armament, \$43,194,094; increased cost of two dry docks, construction of two additional dry docks and for permanent improvement and enlargement of certain navy yards and the Naval Academy, \$9, 840,280; public buildings heretofore authorized in various cities, including the new government printing office, light houses and tenders and for the extension of the government hospital for the insane, \$5,-

146,500; school buildings and sewers in the

District of Columbia, \$259,500. XXX The new officers and employments spethose abolished or omitted number 2,270 at 1,309 are additional clerks in postoffices and assistant postmasters, whose annual compensation amounts to \$1,553,500. This is the senatorship is to go to Fred Dubois, repsecond fiscal year in which Congress has specifically provided for this character of personal services, and, while the increase is apparent, it is not appreciably greater than in previous years. In the remaining 983 of the net number of new offices, with \$1,039,515.77 annual pay, 23 are for Congress; 97 for the Library of Congress; 63 for the Treasury Department; 29 for government n the Territories, including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico; 23 for the Navy De partment; 28 for the Interior Department; o for the Postoffice Department; 12 for the Court of Claims; 35 for the Department of Agriculture; 129, including 45 schoolteachers. 15 policemen and 24 firemen, for the District of Columbia; 75 lighthouse keepers: 17 for the Fish Commission; 23 for the Census Office; 13 for the diplomatic and consular service; 132, including 100 hospital stewards, for the military establishment; 117, including 100 additional cadets, for the Military Academy; 50, including 20 additional assistant surgeons, for the naval establishment, and 15 inspectors for the pos-

\$75,000, are supervisors of the census, whose employment terminates with the taking of the twelfth census; 8, at a cost of \$1,533 \$15,960, are in the diplomatic and consular public service, and involve annual in-

\$35,169,840,59. Of this amount, appropriations for the army show an increase of \$33,789,891.49; fortifications, \$2,473,726; the navy, \$17,040,947.09; the postal service, \$8,024,100; sundry civil expenses, chiefly river and harbor contract work and for the census, \$16,933,984,59; the Indian, agricultural, diplomatic and other branches of the services, \$2,664,903.91; and permanent appropriations, including interest and sinking fund for the public debt. \$4,034,000. On the other hand, there appear reductions of \$15.531.841.94 because of the passage of no regular river and harbor act \$3,317,581.65 in deficiencies, and \$24,942,288.90 in miscellaneous appropriations, making a net increase, as above stated, of \$35,169,-

The total amount of contracts authorized in addition to the appropriations made, is \$18,606,900.13 less than was authorized at

FIEND'S CRIME.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) knew Mr. Lane slightly, having met him He had not been over long. When No. 8 came into Urbana I boarded the express car, and Mr. Lane knowing me, and knowing that I had been a messenger, let me in the car. I cannot tell how long I was in the car, nor where I got off and

"I know that when I got ready to go to work Mr. Lane was standing with his back | He Shot and Killed One Assailant and o me. I fired on him and he started to run for the door. He did not make a sound until he got to the door. When he got there he cried out. I shot him several times,

empting my gun. "I then took the money and goods from the safe, and then shot Lane again with his own revolver. I do not know how many times I shot him with his own revolver. I left the car at the next stop. I did not know the name of the town and a man told me where I could find a hotel. I went to a room and fixed the envelopes and other evidence of the robbery and made them up in a package to get rid of them and shipped | Constable Wilson attempted to arrest them. hem to Lockport, N. Y., in the name of Dick White knocked him down, Alex, aimed C. W. Caylor, by way of Cleveland. After a pistol at the officer, who fired from the getting the money I did not count it and | ground, shooting and kuling both his as-

DISFRANCHISING MOVEMENT NOW SUPREME IN THE SOUTH.

Charles Lane was never done by a professional robber," was the interesting remark Already the Democracy Has Deprived of an inmate of the penitentiary, who has Four Hundred and Sixty Thouparticipated in several crimes of a like sand Blacks of Suffrage.

"For the reason that I know they do not FURTHER OUTRAGES IN VIEW kill unless it is absolutely necessary. It always has the effect of doubling the en-

WITHIN TWO YEARS TWO OTHER which is not a desirable thing for any man or set of men who have participated in a STATES WILL DO LIKEWISE. crime in which they have reaped a rich "What kind of a criminal would be most

likely to kill under such circumstances?" Plans Adopted by Mississippi "It would be the amateur or novice in the Louisiana and North Carolinabusiness, or a man who had been recog-Fraud in the Movement. nized by the man they were attempting to rob. A recognition would be almost

The movement in favor of such changes in the suffrage as will, in effect, repeal the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to jurisdiction of the several courts. the federal Constitution has spread so rapidly through the Southern States that there now seems every reason to believe that within the next three or four years more than three-fourths of the negro voters in Already four States have acted, Mississippi, Louisiana, and North and South Carolina, disfranchising 460,000 negroes; while two, Virginia and Alabama, have taken the initial steps to disfranchisement. The voters of North Carolina adopted a constructions are followed they nearly always | suffrage. The people of Virginia have voted lead to arrests and the man implicated in favor of calling a constitutional conthe man to be disposed of made a run he stood, and indeed openly avowed, that this negroes will be able to vote. In Alabama the Legislature voted simi

seemed every certainty that Alabama would disfranchise the negro this year; and so it would have done but for the interference of Governor Johnston. Calling the Legislature together in extra session after it had voted for a convention, succeeded in arranging a combination with FUNERAL PARTY IN AN OMNIBUS | the General Assembly to undo its former action and repeal its call for a convention (that is, for a change in the suffrage), on the ground that the agitation would disturb the political peace of the State and would divide the Democracy. The ques tion became at once a leading issue in the ranks of the Alabama Democracy and the delegates to the Democratic convention were elected largely on the issue of a con stitutional convention or no constitutional convention-that is, the disfranchisement or nondisfranchisement of the negroes. defeated in the primaries that followed The Democracy of Alabama declared of the negro from the politics of the State, but it will take some little time to carry

> out its purpose. SPREAD OF THE MOVEMENT. Although only the initial steps in the direction of disfranchisement have been taken in Alabama, the result there can be considered certain. The Democracy is allpowerful in Alabama and without organized opposition. It can do whatever it chooses, whereas in North Carolina the opposition to the Democracy was strong and carried the last general state election. The Ala bama Democracy has declared in favor of the disfranchisement of the negro, and will have little difficulty or opposition in carrying through this measure. Thus all the indications are that Virginia and Alabama will have joined Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina in the disfranchisement of he negro by 1902. This will add some 325,-000 to the disfranchised negro voters, bringing up the total for these six States to

> In only one Southern State has the movement in favor of negro disfranchisement received any setback-in Georgia-and there the setback is more apparent than real. At the last session of the Georgia Legislature several measures looking to eliminating or cutting down the negro vote were introduced. The most promising of those was voted down by an overwhelming majority. and this was interpreted by the northern press as an indication that Georgia did not teenth amendments. A study of the Georgia press will show that this interpretation of the act of the Legislature is an error, ment opposed to changing the present suffrage laws of the State on the same grounds as Governor Johnston opposed the movement in Alabama, there is also an element anxious to get rid of the negro in politics, and they are not satisfied with the restrictions placed on the negro vote by the poll tax. It has been clearly shown in rejecting the proposed plan to disfranchise the negro that the sentiment in favor of doing so has grown stronger. The repulse, therefore, may be regarded as mere-

WHERE IT IS SLUMBERING. In no other State has the disfranchisement of the negro aroused any discussion as yet. It has been mentioned in Tennesthere is small and limited to a part only of the State, but Tennessee is close politically. determining the result. Strange to say, not a few of the Republican papers have pointed out that the Democratic majorities are obtained by manipulating the negro vote in the southwestern counties. Tennessee, which is overwhelmingly white: A peculiar feature of the accident was is overwhelmingly Republican. In the southwestern counties, along the Mississipthat the horses drawing the bus escaped pi border, is concentrated a large negro population which, the Republican papers charge, is voted or counted for the Demo cratic ticket, swamping the votes and majorities of the white Republicans of East

Florida has not taken up the question of negro disfranchisement, and will probably not do so until Georgia acts; but it would be likely to imitate the example of that State, should it disfranchise the negroes. Texas has declared its purpose to do nothing in this matter. Its negro population is so small as to call for no political consideration. It would not pay Texas to go to the trouble of a constitutional con vention in order to get rid of the negro voters. The same is relatively true of Arkansas.

These are the only States in which the negro element is sufficiently large to cause any disturbance in politics. There is a majority of 45,000 male negroes of voting age over the whites in Mississippi, which jority is growing larger every year. The negro majority in South Carolina is 50,000. and is also growing on the whites. Louisiana there was a negro majority population in 1890, but a white majority in voters, and the latter majority is probably growing larger annually. In the other Southern States there is large majority of white voters, but the ne-

ORIGINATOR OF THE MOVEMENT. The responsibility of the disfranchisement of the negro vote and the practical appeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments belongs beyond question to the late Senator James Z. George, of Mississippi. Both the idea and the execution were his. Alone. and at first almost without assistance-opposed indeed by the bulk of the Democracy

NO VOTE FOR NEGROES in his State, Senator George made his famous campaign for the legal and Constitutional disfranchisement of the negro. He tional disfranchisement of the negro. He stumped every town and hamlet in the State, laying his views before the voters, steadily winning converts to them, and finally triumphing. The Mississippi Legislature, carried away by his arguments, submitted to the people the question of holding a Constitutional convention, authorizing them at the same time to elect delegates to this convention. The proposition was carried by an overwhelming majority, and in 1890 the convention met in Jackson to frame a new Constitution for the State, to be based on the idea of white supremacy and negro disfranchisement. The convention was dominated by Senator George, who insisted on a provision requiring education as a basis of the suffrage. Both in the latter days of the convention a strong sentimental pressure was brought to bear on him in regard to the illiterate whites. It was pointed out that there were 11,000 white men in Mississippi, many of was overwhelmed in the election that folthem Confederate veterans, who could not lowed read and write, who had voted all their lives. This argument was too strong to resist and Senator George consented the famous "understanding clause," though he always insisted that it was not sion, submitted to the people a proposi-in accord with the spirit of the Mississippi tion to call a constitutional convention,

> is the Chief Executive of the State? J: There were two other provisions of the Mississippi Constitution aimed to keep the negroes out of political power. The apportionment of the State was so framed that the white counties have a majority of the Legislature, thus assuring the control of the General Assembly and keeping it in political accident might befall the State. The other provision requires that the voter must pay a poll tax of \$2 a year for two years in advance of the election at which he offers to vote. This provision, borrowed from Georgia, has been found most effective in preventing the negro vote. These provisions cut down the negro sufany "beat" in the State. So hopeless was the fight that the negro has lost the habit of going to the polls. Why should we pay

vention that will frame a new organic law | & a year for the privilege of voting the Rewas planned, a false alarm given and as for the State, it being distinctly under- publican ticket-for he is still a Republican-when success is utterly hopeless, he was fired on by his pals and killed. Cases new constitution is for the specific purpose the Democrats have adopted the system of of 100 murder mysteries and the police of so changing the suffrage that very few making all nominations by primary elecin the ranks of the whites and shutting off office has thus been taken from the regular election to the antecedent primary. There is a strong vote in these primaries, which settle the result. When the election prop er comes along a large proportion of the whites fall to vote because there is only one ticket in the field, and the negro has even less reason for voting. The Republican vote of Mississippi indicates nothing, and gives no idea of the number of negroes qualified for the suffrage, which is three or attributed partly to their primitive ideas four times as large as the number registhe opposition elements and in inducing tered. Negroes entitled to vote do not care to pay the poll tax for a ballot which they know is in a hopeless minority and can ac- a debased French patois, the public schools complish nothing for them.

LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA. Louisiana and South Carolina began the agitation of the disfranchisement of the negro about the same time. Both States had reason for the change. In South Carolina the negro voters are in excess of the whites by 50,000, and this is so not only in the State, but in nearly every county. With counted, the administration of State, county and local affairs would be entirely in his hands. When the whites secured control of the State in 1877 they invented various tricks whereby the negro majorities would be wiped out. It is unnecessary to enumthe celebrated tissue ballot, so small and

a split occurred between them and the conservative faction of the Democracy, the rich and aristocratic planting the ex-slave-holders who South Carolina out of the demand for a law to franchise the negroes became powerful. It is impossible, or at least difficult and dangerous, to stuff ballot boxes and miscount the vote the negroes cast, with two white factions in the field, and there is always

complishing disfranchisement and therefore attained it two years in advance of Louisiana. The latter State and Mississippi could make the change only by constitutional provisions and it became necessary to call constitutional conventions to do so. The "Palmetto State," however needed only an act of the Legislature to "eliminate" its

The South Carolina plan of negro disfranhisement is the most brutal of any in the Scuthern States and is without any recommendation whatever. The negro is disfranchised by a simple act of the Legislature passed in March, 1896, providing for a complete new registration of the State, to be completed by January, 1898. After that date an educational or property qualification went into operation, and no voter is allowed to register, and therefore to vote. unless he can read or pays taxes on \$300 of property. Two serious objections exist the whites: First, that while illiterate whites coming of age before 1898 can vote. those coming of age afterward are shut Legislative provision is subject to amendment or repeal in case a hostile Legislature should, by any accident, be elected. "ONE GRAND STEAL."

The South Carolina registration act provided that between March, 1896, and January, 1898, special boards of registration since the action of the Georgia Legislature | created in every county should make up permanent roll of voters, which roll is to continue to 1908. On that roll these boards were to place the names of all voters who could read, and such others (illiterates) as "can understand and explain any section of the Constitution of the State when read to them." In other words the South Carolina Legislature adopted the "understanding clause" of the Mississippi Constitution. to be applied, however, not permanently but only to the preparation of this roll of voters. The law seems somewhat fair on its face, but no pretence of fairness or honesty was made in its application. "We will have one grand steal and then turn honest," was the watchword. boards of registration were made to understand that the Legislature had deputed to them the work of preparing a roll of voters that would include every white man in South Carolina, illiterate or literate, and shut out all the negroes. All white applicants were passed by the registration

boards, being asked questions about the Constitution that no man of the rudest intelligence could fail to understand, while the questions propounded to the few negro applicants for registration were such as to shut them out. The result was the enrollment of practically all the white voters of are none at all registered. Not 10 per cent. the State, but of only those negroes who could read or who owned property. This roll is to prevail until 1908, the voters coming of age in the meanwhile who can read or who own property being added to it annually. In 1908 a new roll is to be made. THE LOUISIANA PLAN. In 1892 the advocates of the disfranchise-

ment of the negro secured a majority in the Louisiana Legislature in consequence it was thought necessary to call a consubmit the straight proposition to disall the measures proposed for disfranchiseto whites and blacks. The result of the amendment was unexpected. It "laid out" to the Republicans; the Republicans still Democratic party. The New Orleans Democracy repudiated the suffrage amendment, although it was a plank in the Democratic platform. Candidates rushed forsuffrage. Thus, sacrificed by those who framed and indorsed the amendment, it

Dragged-Down Feeling

Nervousness, unrefreshing sleep, despon It is time you were coing something.
The kidneys were anciently called the reins—in your case they are holding the

reins and driving you into serious trouble. Thousands of testimonials prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla

a purely vegetable compound, acts with the most direct, beneficial effect on the kidneys. It contains the best and safest substances for correcting and toning these It thoroughly cleanses the blood and strengthens all the bodily functions.

of a new Constitution in which would be injected a suffrage clause. The Legisla-ture of 1896, in the last days of its seslimited in its power, that is, the convenof the existing Constitution (that of 1879), registrar the privilege of being examined as to his fitness for citizenship by asking him to interpret a section of the Constitufor 1897, when the people were to vote, first, whether there should be a convention or not; secondly, to elect delegates thereto. This gave nearly two years for the discussion of the matter. The election was held under a new regis-

tration law of 1896, which practically put an educational qualification for voters in operation. The popular vote was overwhelmingly in favor of a constitutional convention. The delegates elected consisted almost

exclusively of Democrats. The struggle was between those who wanted a straightforward, honest suffrage clause disfranchising all illiterates alike and making no discrimination between whites and negroes and those politicians who, taught by the election of 1896, were afraid to disfranchise the illiterate whitee and wanted to find some trick by which those whites could be admitted to the suftrage. The same old sentimental argument about disfranchising Confederate veterans which had been used with effect in Mississippi was preached on the floor of the convention and a special exemption was made of the Confederate veterans, who were not to be examined as to their literacy. This was excepted to as sectional and the provision was amended to include federal veterans, but when it was discovered that Louisiana had furnished more negro veterans to the Union army than any other State, and that the veteran amend would give the suffrage to thousands of Another argument of far more practical weight interfered with the plans of the

Louisiana. These Acadians, descendants of Evangeline's people, refugees in Louisiana from Acadia, constitute the bulk of the population and or the voters in the southwestern part of the State. They are the same primitive people as in Evangeline's day, farmers and stock raisers. Mr. Cable has always maintained that they make better American citizens than the French -they have given three governors to Louisiana-in spite of the fact that a majority of them cannot read and write. This is and prejudice against change-why should a son know more than his father? they ask-and partly to the fact that, speaking are largely closed to them. These people numbered 30,000 voters and constituted a majority of the voters in Acadia, St. Martin, Iberia, Lafayette, Vermillion, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne and St. Landry and a large proportion of the population in St. Mary, Calcasieu and other parishes. How to get around this difficulty and leave these people voters was the hard nut the convention tried to crack: Various plans were suggested to reduce the number of disfranchised whites. All those whose wives owned property were to vote on their wives' property-'squaw voters' they were called, or whose children

owned property. Every extension of the suffrage suggested still left many thousand whites disfranchised. ADOPTION OF PRESENT MEASURE. After long wrangling the convention suddenly and in a condition very nearly approaching a panic, adopted the present suffrage clause by a vote of 85 to 45. The objectionable clause, Section 5, which provided for the "hereditary vote," had been denounced by nearly every Democratic paper in the State and by Democratic mass meetings throughout Louisiana as a fraud

and an insult to the white people of the State. It was similarly denounced by the two United States senators, McEnery and Caffery, who announced that they had consulted Democratic Senators Turple Indiana, Lindsay of Kentucky, Vest of Missouri, Berry of Arkansas, Walthall of Mississippi, Turley of Tennessee, Pettus of Alabama, McLaurin of South Carolina, and, in the House, Judge Culberson of Texas. all of whom agreed that the Louisiana suffrage article could not stand "judicial in-The system finally adopted extends the

suffrage to those who can read or write, or who pay taxes on three hundred dollars' worth of property. Section 5, the objectionable feature of the article and whose constitutionality is unquestionable, excepts from the educational qualification "any male person who on Jan. 1, 1867, or at any date prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the Constitution or statutes of any State in the United States wherein he resided, and all sons and grandsons of such persons, and all persons naturalized prior to Jan. 1, 1898." This is the hereditary clause by which voters can claim the franchise because of their descent from those who were voters at any time. As suffrage was given to the negroes in 1868, they are shut out by this clause, whereas very nearly all the whites are admitted to suf-

the experiment? The permanent roll was opened on May 16 for such whites as were literacy and ask suffrage because of their fathers or grandfathers. Practically no one applied under these conditions. No white man was willing to have his name inscribed on a permanent roll which would tell his descendants of his ignorance. At the last moment, when the collapse of the permanent roll and of Section 5 was impinent, a number of leading Democrats in New Orleans, in order to prevent the failure and to encourage the white illiterates to come out and register, stepped forward and enrolled their names. Among the first to do so were an ex-mayor of New Orleans and an ex-member of the constitutional convention as well as a senator in the Confederate Congress. Of course, the registrar should have rejected them, for they were not the liliterates which the Constitution intended should be enrolled on this permanent list; but they insisted that they had a right to claim registration because their ancestors had been voters, and the registrar was not authorized to inquire into their qualifications for voting because of education or ownership of property.

THE ROLL AN ABSURDITY. The permanent roll of Louisiana is thus a mockery and an absurdity. It is impossible to tell how many illiterate whites are registered under Section 5 because their fathers or grandfathers were voters, for the permanent roll contains as many if not more educated than illiterate voters. But even including the educated voters improperly borne on this list, it contains only a few thousand names. Not half of these are illiterates, and in many parishes there of the illiterate whites have cared to avail themselves of Section 5. North Carolina has "accepted the Louisiana plan" because of its very large illiterate white population; but Virginia will

probably try the Mississippi plan. The suffrage plans already in operation are fraudulent or unconstitutional. The South Carolina plan is a plain, open fraud. The Mississippi and Louisiana plans start on the right basis—an educational qualification applied to all alike-but fall from grace on the "understanding" clause and the hereditary provision.

The Manine Nation.

Philadelphia Press. China is the maniac nation of the Orient. She is raging like a lunatic cursed by homicidal tendencies. There is nothing left for her but a strait-jacket, and civilization is now preparing one for her recep-

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It souths the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhes, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the worl Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothu

Don't hesitate between Glenn's Sulphur Soap and any continent or lotton that may have been recommended to you for diseases of the skin, sores, abrasions or complexion biemishes. There is nothing like the first-named article in such cases. Sold by all druggists.

Shrewd Guess of a Criminal in the VOLUME OF APPROPRIATIONS LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Thirty-Five Millions,

Already Established.

by law to be prepared and published at the end of each session of Congress under the direction of the committees on appropriations of the Senate and House has been completed for the first session of the Fiftysixth Congress, by Thomas P. Cleaves and Kansas before election day. One will be James C. Courts, chief clerks, respectively, of the committees. A summary of the appropriations shows the grand total of \$710,-

The number of salaries or compensations are in the Library of Congress; 12, at a cost of \$3.158.40, are in the Treasury Department: 10, at a cost of \$1,990, are in the Postoffice Department; 39, at a cost of \$5,240, are for the government of the District of Columbia; 9, at a cost of \$900, are in the Fish Commission: 19, at a cost of service; and 30, at a cost of \$2,432, are in the naval establishment. The remaining 52 are in the various other branches of the creases of \$100 and upwards.

A comparison of the total appropriations of the first session of the fifty-sixth Congress for 1901, \$710,150,862.88, with those of the last session of the fifty-fifth Congress for 1900, \$674,981,022.29, shows an increase of

the last session of the previous Congress.

have but little collection of what oc-

c not yet know how much there was of it. sailants. Constable Wilson surrendered and could not sleep, but lay tossing on the was released on bond.

FIFTEEN PEOPLE KILLED

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Eleven Others Injured, and of These Ten May Die-Only Three Uninjured Out of Twenty-Nine.

SLATINGTON, Pa., Aug. 12.-Eleven perand eleven others, several of whom will die, were seri- | Governor Johnston was overwhelmingly ously injured to-night in a grade-crossing ber at an annual cost of \$4,537,673.77, and accident three miles east of this city by a passenger train on the Lehigh & New England Railroad crashing into an omni-

> the dead and injured were in the omnibus. and but three escaped uninjured. -The Dead .-ELI REMALEY, aged seventy years, of MRS. ELI REMALEY, his wife, aged MRS. JAMES KERIN, their daughter, aged thirty-two years. SAMUEL MUMMY, aged sixty years, of MRS. SAMUEL MUMMY, his wife, aged

bus containing twenty-five persons. All

MRS. ELIAS aged fifty-three years, of Slatington. MRS. WILLIAM KANE, aged fifty-one years, of Walnutport MISS CARRIE SMITH, aged twenty-two MRS. TILGHMAN KUNTZ, aged thirtyfive years, of Wainutport. MRS. JAMES MINNICH, aged thirtythree years, of Walnutport.

MRS. STEPHEN REINHARD, aged sixty, of Slatington MRS. SUSAN CHOEN, aged sixty-seven. MRS. ALFRED RHORIG, Walnutport. MRS. ROBERT SEIBERT, Walnutport. DAVID KERN, five-year-old son of Mrs. James Kern.

-The Injured .-MISS DIZLER, of Walnutport, will die. Three-year-old son of Mrs. Kerin, will HARRY MINNICH, aged ten, of Slating-MRS. WILLIAM RESCH, hurt internal-

LOUIS KUNTZ, seriously, may die. MISS CARRIE NAGLE, of Walnutport, internal injuries, may die. GEORGE MINNICH, probably will BRYAN WALP, Walnutport, may die. MISS LIZZIE JONES, Walnutport, will

MISS ALICE NAGLE, will recover. One unidentified, may die. The accident occurred about 5 o'clock. The omnibus, driven by a man named Peters, was returning to Slatington, from a funeral the occupants had been attending at Cherrysville. The coach belonged to Henry Bittner, of Slatington, and the dead and injured were nearly all relatives of Sophia Schoeffer, at whose obsequies they had been present. The train was a special and consisted of an engine and one car. At the point at which the collision occurred there is a sharp curve in the road. and the omnibus came along at a good rate of speed, the occupants unconscious of any impending danger. As the bus swung around the curve the engine and car came in sight. It was too late to stop either the omnibus or the train and, as the driver of the former whipped up the four horses to cross the track ahead of the train, the latter crashed into its middle. The occupants were thrown in all directions, bruised and bleeding. The eleven dead were killed outright. Physicians and a special train were sent for and the injured were taken to South Bethlehem. No watchman is employed to warn teams or pedestrains of any approaching train and those living in the vicinity say it is impossible to hear an approaching train.

Picnickers Struck by a Train.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.-William Doepke, an engineer, with his wife and four children made a family picnic at Fairmount to-day. Returning they crossed the tracks of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad at 7 o'clock to-night. The Indianapolis excursion train going north was approaching. Doepke and his young son. George, four years old, tried to run across the track and fell. Mr. Doepke with his two-year-old daughter in his arms tried to rescue his boy. Both father and son were killed and the infant daughter so badly

hurt she cannot recover.

PLUCKY CONSTABLE.

Wounded Another.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12 .- Constable John Wilson instantly killed Alex. White and fatally wounded his father, Dick White, at a picnic late Saturday afternoon in Fruithill precinct, North Christian. The elder White and five sons, notorious

by picking a quarrel with participants.

the whites divide.

Constitution. Under that clause it was provided that in case a voter could not read or write he might demand of the

The provision, however, afforded an opening for fraud, for it gave the registrar absolute power to register or not to register a voter. If he wishes an applicant on the rolls he asks him a simple question: Who he wishes to reject him, he can go into some abstruse legal question as to the

the United States will be disfranchised. the hands of the whites, no matter what stitutional amendment on Aug. 2, which frage 90 per cent. and left it so small that will shut out 75,000 of the negroes from the it could not possibly elect a constable in

the negro voting, therefore, and his ballots erate these tricks here. Among them were thin that ballot-box stuffing was easy. When the farmer or red-shirt crowd came to the front with Tillman at their head and

great danger that one of the factions will seek to utilize the negro vote and demand

want a repeat of the fourteenth and nf- to this provision from the point of view of and that, although there is a strong ele- out; secondly, that the act being a mere

of a split in the Democracy. It was decided to get rid of the negro vote, but stitutional convention, as Mississippi had done, and it was resolved to submit the the Constitution. It was also decided to franchise all illiterates, white as well as black. The Louisiana suffrage amendment. voted on in 1896, was the most honest of ment, as it applied equally in all respects groes have the balance of power whenever the Democracy of the State and came within an inch of turning Louisiana over claim that they carried the State in 1896 and were counted out. A panic seized the ward to declare that they did not think education should be on the basis of the

negro illiterates, it was abandoned.

What was the practical experience under